The first ATTEMPT in

AMERICA.

This is a mistake, a small Newspaper, the Spy, was published 3 times weekly at Boston in 1770.

On TUESDAY, the 24th of JANUARY, 1775, will be published,

By BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *Coffee-House, Philadelphia*,

An UNINFLUENCED and IMPARTIAL

NEWS PAPER,

ENTITLED THE

Pennsylvania Evening Post,

Which will be regularly PUBLISHED every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY

EVENINGS,

At the trifling PRICE of

TEN SHILLINGS

THE YEAR,

THREE SHILLINGS

THE QUARTER,

Or TWO PENNIES each N

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Vol. I.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1775. [Numb. 1.

THE first Number of the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST is now laid before the respectable Public, with the greatest Deference, upon whose Encouragement and Protection it *intirely* depends.

This Paper, being designed to be published every *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday* Evenings, upon the Forenoon of which Days the Eastern Post arrives (if not prevented by the Weather) will, it is apprehended, give particular Satisfaction to all Persons anxious for early Intelligence at this important Crisis. And, as no Paper is published between *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, that on *Thursday* will be very convenient for Advertisements, which shall be punctually and conspicuously inserted at the usual Rates. All Advertisements of useful and ingenious Inventions in Manufactures and Agriculture shall be inserted gratis.

The Printer, without trespassing upon the Patience of the Public, in enlarging upon the Design and Utility of the Publication, shall only declare his determined Resolution to preserve inviolate the Liberties of the Press, and cautiously avoid all illiberal Reflections upon Individuals. If he should be so happy as to meet with the Encouragement of the Public, he will strenuously endeavour to make this Paper a complete History of the COMMERCE, POLITICS, and LITERATURE, of the Times, in which he hopes he shall receive the Assistance of the Connoisseurs in all useful and entertaining Subjects.

BENJAMIN TOWNE.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 18.

The following is the PETITION of the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

To the KING's most excellent Majesty.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's faithful subjects of the Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, in behalf of ourselves and the inhabitants of those Colonies, who have deputed us to represent them in General Congress, by this our humble petition beg leave to lay our grievances before the throne.

A standing army has been kept in these colonies ever since the conclusion of the late war, without the consent of our Assemblies; and this army, with a considerable naval armament, has been employed to enforce the collection of taxes.

The authority of the Commander in Chief, and, under him, of the Brigadiers General, has, in time of peace, been rendered supreme in all the civil governments in America.

The Commander in Chief of all your Majesty's forces in North America has, in time of peace, been appointed Governor of a Colony.

The charges of usual offices have been greatly increased, and new, expensive, and oppressive offices have been multiplied.

The Judges of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Courts are impowered to receive their salaries and fees from the effects condemned by themselves.

The Officers of the Customs are impowered to break open and enter houses, without the authority of any Civil Magistrate founded on legal information.

The Judges of Courts of Common Law have been made intirely dependent on one part of the legislature for their salaries, as well as for the duration of their commissions.

Counsellors, holding their commissions during pleasure, exercise legislative authority.

Humble and reasonable petitions from the Representatives of the people have been fruitless.

The Agents of the people have been discountenanced, and Governors have been instructed to prevent the payment of their salaries.

Assemblies have been frequently and injuriously dissolved, and commerce burthened with many useless and oppressive restrictions.

By several Acts of Parliament made in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth years of your Majesty's reign, duties are imposed on us, for the purpose of raising a revenue, and the powers of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Courts are extended beyond their ancient limits, whereby our property is taken from us without our consent; the trial by jury, in many civil cases, is abolished; enormous forfeitures are incurred for slight offences; vexatious informers are exempted from paying damages to which they are justly liable, and oppressive security is required from owners, before they are allowed to defend their rights.

Both Houses of Parliament have resolved, that the Colonists may be tried in England for offences alledged to have been committed in America, by virtue of a statute passed in the thirty-fifth year of Henry the Eighth; and in consequence thereof attempts have been made to enforce that statute.

A statute was passed, in the twelfth year of your Majesty's reign, directing that persons charged with committing any offence therein described, in any place out of the realm, may be indicted and tried for the same in any shire or county within the realm, whereby inhabitants of these Colonies may, in sundry cases by that statute made capital, be deprived of a trial by their peers of the vicinage.